101 they are certainly no reason for a further national division.
181 The common cultural heritage is so great that it covers all pecularities.

The differences usually cited as important between formerly Austrian and formerly Russian Ukrainians are limited to historical influences. The ethnographical limits of Ukraine have never coincided with politi... frontiers; as far as culture goes, "Austrian West Ukraine" stretched almost to Kyiv, while, on the other hand, definitely East Ukrainian phenomena in the language that were characteristic for "Russian East Ukraine" actually begin to appear in "Austrian" Podolia and Pokutja.

● 144 The anthropological structure of Ukraine is much more
142 complicated. The Ukrainian people is composed of at last six racial types (Dinaric, Mediterranean, Alpine, Nordic, Subnordic and Lapponid). The original inhabitants were mostly fair and long-skulled, (Nordic racial type) then these were flooded by the Armenoid, round-headed dark race from the south-east which naturally left marks. This process produced new racial types, which also came into contact with aboriginal Asiatics in the north-east and with the numerous and prolific Mediterranean races originally from Greece and Jtaly, and produced in turn more new racial mixtures. Of all these racial mixtures with a nordic foundation, the most important is the Dinaric which appears immediately before the Bronze Age; since the Middle Ages the decisive element in the Ukrainian type has been Dinaric, to which class almost one half (44 %) of the present-day Ukrainians belong. Dinaric is a round headed dark type with a long and narrow face. Another important racial element in the national Ukrainian type is the Alpine (22 %) also a round headed dark type, but with a round face. Those two races determine the national Ukrainian type (66 %), other elements being more rare and only characteristic of frontier areas.

141 The Ukrainians belong to the Caucasian race and have an average cephalic index of 83.2 (varying from 82.8 to 89.8); the face is narrow, the nose straight and fairly narrow, the arms relatively short, the legs long, the figure being over average height (about 5 ft. 7), while the hair and the eyes are mostly dark

In the northern zone of the country, including northern parts of the Kyiv and Chernyhiv areas and Northern Volynia purely Nordic elements prevail, alongside of Subnordic, Nordic and Laponoid mixtures; the middle zone is mostly Dinaric, above all in Podolia and Southern Volynia, Eastern Galicia (without the Hutsuly and Bojky) and in the extreme east of the Kharkiv area. 144 ●

But the Dinaric domain proper is the southern zone of Ukraine, including Carpathian Ukraine, the Hutsul area, Bucovina, Southern Podolia and all adjacent territory in the south and south-east including the Crimea and the Kuban area. Ukrainians in this area are definitely short-headed, darkish, tall, (about 5 ft. 9) and most resemble the South Slavs. On the middle reaches of the Dnister, the Prut and the Boh there are more marked traces of the Mediterranean race.

A certain deliberateness and modesty are characteristic for the Ukrainian who is most sensitive to impressions from without, though he reacts slowly to them. He is of balanced, even temperament and has humor and irony which help him to cope with the irritations of everyday life. He judges life from the standpoint of feeling; favorable climatic conditions and the relatively easy work in the fields betray him into a certain quiescence. Nevertheless, the Ukrainian loves his work and is most active in intellectual, artistic and practical provinces. On the other hand, hard times both in the past and at present have made him suspicious and increased his innate individualism. In social intercourse, for instance, although he is friendly, he is reserved rather than importunate. Revenge and cruelty are foreign to his nature. 157

As is the case with most old peasant peoples, the relationship of the Ukrainian to others is based on definite forms, that express social culture, good manners, courtesy and hospitality. Contrary to the Russian custom, authority in the home is shared by the head of the house and his wife; the functions of the latter extend beyond the duties of housekeeping and the upbringing of children and she has a say in all economic questions. Children enjoy a relatively generous amount of freedom and may be present at the customary morning and evening 156 593

tion of the Kievan State, where the Prince was only a servant of the state and had to reckon with the will of his subjects, — knights and townsmen ('viche'), in Muscovy there was not the slightest trace. The Government of the Princes of Moscow imitated the despotic system of the Tartar 'Golden Horde'. Some Russian historians reject the legend of the taking over of the Kievan traditions by Moscow, and point out the peculiarity of the social and political order of the Muscovite state*). The Princes of Moscow did not tolerate the existence of the Republic of Great Novgorod on the Volkhov River at the side of their despotic state, and after having conquered that country they destroyed by bloody terror the freedom of the Republic of Novgorod (end of 15th century). The liberal traditions of Great Novgorod were definitely wiped out in 1570 by Tsar Ivan the Terrible, who carried out a cruel massacre in this city, and deported a great part of the population to the East. The Muscovite State, which had grown under the protectorate of the Tartar Khans, created a political and social order of its own, after the pattern of the eastern despotisms. 175

In an article published in the *Review of Politics* (July 1948) the well known American historian Hans Kohn says that the state of the Princes of Kiev, i. e. Ukraine, "looked toward Byzantium, whence it received its Church and toward Scandinavia, from where its dynasty came. When Kiev succumbed to the Mongol invasion, modern Russia was created by the will of the ruthless cunning of the great princes around Moscow. [171]

The new capital grew up, . . ., far from the old cultural centres to the west, on recently colonial land where traditional urban liberties were unknown. Its people were no longer the Slavs of the Dnieper but a new race in which Slav, Finnish, and Mongol blood freely intermingled. From Moscow, no roads led to the West, the rivers pointed to the steppes and deserts of Asia; the political, cultural, and economic ties were with the great empire of the Tartars to whom it was tributary." [144]

The oriental despotic features of the political and economic order of the Muscovite State gave the central government a tremendous power that was used for the enslavement of all social classes and for the seclusion of the Muscovite people from Western Europe. Until the end of the 17th century the Government of the Tsars did not permit its subjects to visit the countries of Western Europe and tried to prevent foreigners from entering their country. The Tsar

*) Prof. Presnyakov, *The Creation of the Great-Russian State:* Moscow 1918; various works of the historians Lyubavsky, Miliukov and others.

181 political life of the Ukrainians, in that of the Great Russians a tendency toward materialsim prevails. The Ukrainians incline toward federation, the Russians toward absolutism; the Ukrainians have a tendency to prefer personal freedom, the Russians despotism. As a result of these contrasts, he says, there is an eternal battle between the two peoples. (79)

79. Zalozieckij: The Spiritual Life of the Ukraine in the Past and Present.

•144 The difference between Russians and Ukrainians are racially conditioned and historically substantianted. The hemotogenetic basis of the Russian people are the aboriginal Finno-Ural-Altaic peoples. These mixed with the advancing Slavs and later, at the time of the sovereignity of the Asiatic hordes, also with Tatars. In Ukrainian blood Slavic as well as Nordic components - Goths, Varangians - predominate. But Armenoids and Mediterranean races have gained influence, and a dash of Tatar blood cannot be lacking. The 142 Ukrainian is in general tall. He has broad shoulders, a round or semi-round skull, straight nose, high forehead, small mouth and small ears. His skin is slightly dark, his hair abundant, straight and predominantly dark. The Kubans in the East and the Huzuls in the West are the tallest, with an average height of 170 centimeters.

174 Historically the differences between the two /131/ peoples were revealed even at the time the Golden Horde subjugated them both. To this day the Russians boast of the fact that at that time they had carried on a more clever Tatar policy, that they had yielded and voluntarily paid the head tax - in contrast to the Ukrainians. While in that century Ukrainian high nobility played the leading cultural role at the court of the Lithuanian Gedemins, the Muscovite grand prince